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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

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HESHIE KATZ,	:	Civil Action No.:
	:	
Plaintiff,	:	
	:	
vs.	:	COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
	:	FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES
	:	ACT
I.C. SYSTEM, INC.,	:	
	:	
Defendant.	:	
	:	<u>DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</u>
	:	
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**COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES
ACT**

Plaintiff Heshie Katz (“Plaintiff”) brings this action against Defendant I.C. System, Inc. (“Defendant” or “I.C.”) (d/b/a IC System Collections) on an individual basis, and alleges based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge, the investigation of counsel, and upon information and belief, as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. In 1977 Congress enacted Title 15 of the United States Code § 1692 *et seq.*,

commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”) in response to the “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that “abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.” *Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws . . . [we]re inadequate to protect consumers,” and that “the effective collection of debts” does not require “misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “ensure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.*; § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate, Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who failed to comply with the Act. *Id.*; § 1692k.

3. In determining whether a collection letter violates the FDCPA, courts in the Third Circuit apply the “least sophisticated consumer standard.” *Jensen v. Pressler & Pressler*, 791 F.3d 413, 418 (3d Cir. 2015). In applying this objective standard, it is not relevant whether the particular debtor was confused by the communication that was received.

4. Under the least sophisticated consumer standard, a collection letter may violate the FDCPA if a communication constitutes a deceptive means to collect an alleged debt. For instance, communicating information which is known or which should be known to be false, including the failure to communicate that a disputed debt is disputed. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(8).

5. The FDCPA does not ordinarily require proof of an intentional violation, and is considered a strict liability statute, whereby a single violation is sufficient to establish civil liability against a debt collector.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. The Court has jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d). If applicable, the Court also has pendent jurisdiction over the state law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where the Plaintiff resides and where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is a natural person and a resident of Passaic, New Jersey.

9. Plaintiff is a “Consumer” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(3).

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant’s principal place of business is located at 444 Highway 96 E, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55127-2557. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile, and regularly engages in business, the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

11. Defendant is a “debt collector,” as defined under the FDCPA under 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

12. Some time on, or prior to, February 23, 2018 an alleged debt was incurred to Hackensack Digestive Disease Associates (“HDDA”).

13. This alleged debt of \$146.00 purportedly owed to HDDA arose out of a transaction in which money, property, insurance or services, which are the subject of the transaction, are primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

14. At some time prior to March 27, 2020, the alleged debt was purchased by, or otherwise assigned to Defendant.

15. In an effort to collect on this alleged debt, Defendant reported to nationwide credit reporting agency TransUnion that the alleged debt of \$146.00 was past due and placed for collection.

16. On March 27, 2020, Plaintiff mailed a written dispute of the alleged debt to TransUnion. The dispute letter was delivered to TransUnion on April 24, 2020.

17. Upon information and belief, Transunion notified Defendant about Plaintiff's dispute within five (5) business days of receiving Plaintiff's dispute letter. Following receipt of the dispute by TransUnion, Defendant failed to mark, or cause to be marked, the account as disputed in Plaintiff's consumer background reports.

18. As a result of Defendant's failure, Plaintiff's consumer background reports continued to indicate that the account was past due and had been placed for collection, but not that the account information had been disputed by the consumer.

19. Defendant's failure to mark the collection account as disputed was material because this impaired Plaintiff's credit rating and his ability to obtain additional credit. As a result of these false, deceptive and misleading practices, Plaintiff was harmed.

COUNT I

VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

15 U.S.C. § 1692e *et seq.*

20. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

21. Defendant's debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

22. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e, a debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt.

23. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(8), a debt collector is prohibited from “communicating or threatening to communicate to any person credit information which is known or which should be known to be false, including failure to communicate that a disputed debt is disputed.”

24. Defendant failed to mark the debt as disputed and Plaintiff was harmed.

25. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated § 1692e *et seq.* of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys’ fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

- (a) Awarding Plaintiff statutory damages;
- (b) Awarding Plaintiff actual damages;
- (c) Awarding Plaintiff costs of this action, including reasonable attorneys’ fees and expenses;
- (d) Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
- (e) Awarding Plaintiff such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: July 17, 2020

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